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## ANTI-QUAY MOVE.

Republican Business Men of Pennsylvania Hold a Meeting.

### MR. WANAMAKER BROUGHT OUT

To Lead the Anti-Quay Forces for the gubernatorial nomination, though he desires no office—strong denunciation of one man power and dictatorship in the party—intention to make a warm campaign against the senator's machine—Republican party reforming itself.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 2.—The anti-Quay movement in the Republican party received an impetus here today at a conference held in the bourse, at which were present about four hundred representative business and party men from all sections of the state. The conference was held under the auspices of and by the invitation of the business men's league, and almost every county in the state responded to the call. The conference was called to order by Elias Deemer, of Williamsport, who stated that the meeting had been called in behalf of Republicans of the state who desired the election of a governor who will administer the affairs of the state without the dictation of any one man.

The conference was in session about three hours. Quite a number of speeches were made denunciatory of the United States senators from Pennsylvania and particularly censuring the political methods of Senator Quay. The dominant faction of the state legislature also came in for its share of reproach and Governor Hastings was commended for having steadfastly protected the state treasury from the attacks of the legislators.

The sentiment of nearly all the speakers was in favor of the nomination of John Wanamaker as the candidate for governor of the Republican party at the coming fall election, although the names of Congressman Daisell and C. W. Stone were frequently mentioned and applauded.

After a lengthy discussion, which at times became quite animated, a resolution was adopted, urging Mr. Wanamaker "to permit the use of his name" for the office of governor at the approaching Republican primary elections and at the Republican state convention.

Great enthusiasm was aroused in the earlier part of the meeting by the reading of a letter from John Wanamaker. It was dated Ossawatomie, Kan. He wanted it distinctly understood that he did not desire public office and suggested Judge John Stewart, Henry C. McCormick, John Daisell, Major E. A. Hancock and Colonel E. A. Ithman as names from which could be selected a governor not to be owned by any one. Mr. Wanamaker further said he desired to unite in organizing the state against the naming or election of any governor or legislator "known to be under the domination of the bosses who defy the people that live in the state and pay the taxes that form its revenues."

A committee of seven was selected to notify Mr. Wanamaker of the action of the conference and urge him for permission to use his name as a candidate for governor in the coming campaign.

A resolution providing that a permanent organization be effected, known as the Republican taxpayers' union, was voted down after a brief discussion, in which the sentiment largely prevailed that those in the movement should go before the people as Republicans and should be known only as Republicans.

The conference adopted a lengthy platform of principles in the form of an address to the Republican voters of the state. It declares the condition of politics in the state to be disgraceful and that this condition has been brought about by the expenditure of money to corrupt and debauch the voter; that the best defeated and men nominated and elected to office who give fealty to and are subservient to an individual leader and the dispenser of public patronage, who now dominates the party and uses it for the political and financial aggrandizement of himself and those he chooses to participate in the spoils. This domination, the platform declares, controlled all legislation in the last general assembly.

Mr. Wanamaker's letter in part, was: "William T. Tilden, esq., Chairman Committee on Conference.

"DEAR SIR:—Undoubtedly there are obligations still resting upon the men who will assemble, who fought so continuously last winter for the payment of interest on state bank deposits and who made it impossible for the bosses to carry out the programme to place vicious legislation on the statute books—to unconcernedly leave the long experienced manipulators of conventions, candidate makers and elections to their own devices at this particular time, in the face of their efforts last winter to pass bills pillaging the state treasury, and imposing needless hardships on the business interests of the state from one end to the other, would in my judgment, be the next thing to a crime. . . .

"The new conditions around us are serious and make new responsibilities and urgent duties for thoughtful men who love their country. It is true that the people are masters of the situation, if they will only believe it and make some sacrifices to rebuke aggravating and defiant bossism. I want it distinctly understood that I do not desire public office, but I also want it to be well understood that in any way I very greatly desire to unite with you and all like minded men in thoroughly organizing the state against the naming or election of any governor or legislator known by his record or associates, to be under the domination or leading of the bosses, who seem to set at defiance the people who live in the state and pay the taxes that form its revenues. With such men to select from as Judge John Stewart, Hon. Henry C. McCormick, Hon. John Daisell, Major E. A. Hancock and Colonel A. A. Ithman, of Williamsport, we can certainly get a governor not to be owned by any one but himself."

### Western Meeting Men.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 2.—Sixteen men, belonging in Trinity Day, were driven in the ice yesterday while seal hunting. It is feared they have perished. The boats that were out seeking them to-day returned at nightfall without having got sight of them. The steamer Vanguard went in search also, but the day has been so hazy it has been impossible to do much.

## "MIXED MARRIAGES."

Catholic Laymen Want a Specific Ruling For Every Body.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Catholic laymen of the United States are about to present to Mr. Martineau, a petition urging him to issue a pronouncement regulating the marriage of Catholics to Protestants, says the Washington correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser.

The preliminary papers of this petition have already arrived in this city and are in the hands of a committee awaiting the approval of certain bishops before being placed in the hands of the delegate. The petitioners desire that Mr. Martineau make universal rules regarding the conditions on which the Catholic church will permit one of its members to marry a non-Catholic, and also the nature of the ceremonies with which such a marriage may be attended.

The Catholic lately has long contemplated this step, but the present action has been hastened by Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis. He recently arrived from Rome, bringing with him what he says is a papal brief, regulating the laws of matrimony in the metropolitan see of St. Louis. Mr. Kain was last fall summoned to appear before the propaganda and explain the dissatisfaction among his people concerning his ruling regarding what are called in church parlance "mixed marriages." He has issued a mandate making Catholic alliances with Protestants so difficult as to be almost impossible. They had to be celebrated in the paragon of the parish church and must not be accompanied by any elaborate display. The officiating clergyman was always forbidden to attend any reception following such ceremonies. The people of St. Louis rebelled against the restrictions and appealed to the apostolic delegate.

Archbishop Kain will shortly issue a Lenten pastoral, in which he will announce the rules henceforth to be observed under his jurisdiction. If Archbishop Kain is viced with such authority, Catholic laymen are anxious that every diocese in the United States be provided with specific rules.

### ARCHBISHOP KAIN

Will Take Part in Welcoming General Booth to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Right Rev. John J. Kain, Catholic archbishop of the diocese of St. Louis, has signified his intention of serving as a vice president of the meeting called to greet General Booth on his visit here on February 18.

The Catholic prelate has written the following letter to Mrs. Major Miles, of the Salvation Army:

"My dear friends: I cheerfully authorize you to place my name among the vice presidents of public reception to be tendered General William Booth on his arrival in our city, and I take this occasion to wish a God speed to the efforts of your army in relieving and uplifting the fallen and distressed of our common humanity.

(Signed) JOHN J. KAIN, Archbishop of the Diocese of St. Louis. Mrs. Miles was enthusiastic over this letter. She paid a visit to the archbishop for the purpose of securing his interest in the Booth reception, though, she said, they dared not hope for success.

### IN CONGRESS

Unimportant Matters Occupy the Time of Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The house, after three days spent on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, mostly in political discussion, passed the measure to-day and then took up the bill to provide fortifications and coast defenses of the country. Several of the Democrats, notably Mr. McClellan, of New York, criticized the measure because it cut down appropriations for these works below what has been appropriated in recent years.

Beyond the reading of the agricultural appropriation bill and agreeing to the amendments proposed by the committee, the senate transacted no business of importance in open session to-day. The greater part of the afternoon was passed in executive session, the discussion being upon the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

### THE BRIBERY INQUIRY.

Mr. Hanna's Friends Propose to Summon Witnesses.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 2.—The senate committee investigating the alleged charges of attempted bribery in the recent senatorial contest held a short session this evening, and examined one witness, John D. Taylor, of this city.

Mr. Taylor could not remember of Mr. Rathbone being at his house and gave no information regarding the alleged back ride of Rathbone and Boyce.

The Hanna people are now considering the matter of taking a hand in the investigation and may subpoena some witnesses, including the leaders in the anti-Hanna movement and others who may have information that is desired to bring out.

A list of possible witnesses is said to have been prepared. There will be no further meetings of the committee this week.

### To Raise High Grade Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department, will leave Washington in a week or ten days for a visit to the south, his objective point being North and South Carolina and Florida. Probably most of his time will be spent in the latter state, where Secretary Wilson wants to look personally into the question of the raising of high grade tobacco. He believes the Florida country capable of producing tobacco almost if not equal to that of the finest raised in Cuba and Sumatra. If this opinion is borne out it may result in the purchase and planting of tobacco seed with a view to determine just what may be accomplished under careful cultivation.

### A Terrible Tragedy.

WEST BEND, Wis., Feb. 2.—During a glove contest to-day between Carl Lindback and Willie Glantz, high school boys, Lindback fell dead in the fourth round. The young men had been unfriendly and decided to settle their differences with hit gloves. Shortly after the beginning of the fourth round Lindback received a stinging blow, which felled him to the floor face downward. His friends ran to his assistance and were horrified to find him dead.

## MADE BAD LOANS.

Cashier William Quinlan, of the Chemical National Bank, MAKES A FRANK CONFESSION

Of indiscretions that may cost a New York Institution Nearly a Half Million Dollars—Was no Criminal Intent—After Thirty-six Years' Faithful Service Concealed Loans He Knew the Directors Would not Approve—Voluntarily Made a Full Statement of the Transaction.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—William J. Quinlan, jr., cashier of the Chemical National Bank, has resigned his position. He acknowledged in a letter to the directors that he had loaned \$393,000 of the bank's money without consulting the president and knowing the directors would not approve of the action. He denies that he profited by the loans.

Mr. Quinlan's letter of resignation is as follows:

NEW YORK, January 31, 1898. To the Directors of the Chemical National Bank:

Gentlemen:—Within the last few months I have made loans without consulting the president, to the amount of about three hundred and ninety-three thousand (\$393,000) dollars on collaterals which I knew that you would not approve, and hence I have concealed these loans from you by methods which were not right.

"I have not been interested personally in them and have not received one dollar of the proceeds of them, nor in but one instance received any benefit from them, and then but a moderate amount; nor have I ever speculated to the extent of a single share in Wall street. My errors have arisen from the over-confidence in the representations of those to whom these loans were made, and while I hope eventually no loss will arise from them, I acknowledge the justice of the request for my resignation, which is hereby presented, both as a director and as cashier of the Chemical National Bank. This terminates a faithful service (until the above) of thirty-six years to the institution, which has justly been the pride of my life.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM J. QUINLAN, JR.

The loans made by Mr. Quinlan were on western securities of various kinds and were negotiated by Francis Grable, a promoter of land, mining and irrigation schemes. The first known of the affair by President Williams was when Quinlan called upon him at his home on Sunday last and made a full statement of the transaction. It is conceded that Quinlan, as cashier, had the power to make the loan, but it is held that in a transaction involving so large an amount of money he should have consulted the president.

"We think that absolutely the worst is known and we are strongly in the hopes that Mr. Quinlan's expectations are true and that a large part of the money will be recovered. We would rather face the matter and let the public know the whole truth."

The Chemical National Bank is one of the most prosperous institutions of its kind in the country, and should all the amount loaned by Mr. Quinlan prove a loss, the bank's credit would not be affected. Its shares of the par value of \$100, have sold for more than \$4,000 each, within a short time. Cashier Quinlan is fifty-three years of age. During the twenty years he was cashier, he never took a vacation. Francis Halpin, assistant cashier, is acting cashier of the bank, pending the selection of a successor to Mr. Quinlan. The amount loaned to Grable was \$200,000. John S. Silver, of this city, representing a carbon company, obtained \$193,000.

"In my opinion," said President Williams, Quinlan has been made the victim of clever schemers. I believe that he has been mentally irresponsible for months, though there was nothing apparent in his action to betray this to us.

"Mr. Quinlan had known Mr. Grable for some time and six weeks ago when the latter asked for a loan of \$5,000 to help along some scheme of his, Mr. Quinlan gave it to him. Then came another loan of \$5,000, which was also granted. Next Silver was brought into the deal.

"What is Silver's business?" President Williams was asked.

"Chiefly to get money out of banks," was the terse reply.

Then Mr. Williams continued: "Quinlan was induced to make the first loan, believing the security to be all right. The amount was small, but when a start had been made, the men wanted more money.

"Then, to save the first \$5,000, Mr. Quinlan made them another loan of an equal amount and to save these \$10,000 gave them another \$10,000.

"In this way, in a little more than six weeks, the amount of the loans was run up to almost half a million dollars. It was not until it reached this figure that we knew anything about it. Then for the first time Mr. Quinlan seemed to realize that something might be wrong with his accounts. So last Sunday he called on me at my home.

"I was simply dumbfounded. I had never before had the slightest suspicion but that Mr. Quinlan was all right, mentally.

"Then I realized that something must be wrong or he would never have loaned money to Grable and Silver or have advanced even the most trivial sum on the security they have given him. I examined it and decided that it was almost worthless and made up my mind that the bank would lose every cent it had advanced.

"I want to say this for Mr. Quinlan. Not the slightest suspicion of dishonesty rests upon him. I do not believe he profited by these loans to the extent of one cent. Every dollar of this bank's money which he gave out went to these two men and he would never have given them anything, to say nothing of the large amounts they obtained, unless they had made him believe their securities were good."

"I am firmly of the opinion that Mr. Quinlan is out of his head and that his trouble is due to overwork."

The Insurgent Train.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Attorney J. E. Jehoe began the arguments for the defense in the Luetger trial to-day. He argued chiefly upon the law as to the case. His argument consumed the entire session of court and he will require at least two hours to-morrow morning in which to finish his address.

## SOCIAL SENSATION.

At Parkersburg—Camden-Delliker Marriage Occurring Four Years Ago Just Announced.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 2.—Society in this city was treated to a great unlooked for surprise to-day and in consequence is in a turmoil. The announcement of the marriage of Miss Blanche Delliker and Dr. Rolla Camden, which took place at Old Trinity, New York City, October 27, 1894, Rev. Mr. Miller officiating, was announced, and the sound of wedding bells that rung out nearly four years ago is just being heard here.

The high social position that Mr. Camden and his wife have occupied, makes the denouement all the more sensational. Dr. Rolla Camden is the youngest son of Dr. T. B. Camden, and is a nephew of ex-Senator Johnson N. Camden. His wife is the daughter of Colonel L. B. Delliker, clerk of the United States court.

Young Camden but recently returned from St. Michaels, Alaska, where he went with the intention of going into the Klondike gold fields, but in this intention he was disappointed. He returned here recently, opened up an office with his father. Nothing in the annals of Parkersburg social history has created such widespread interest and such general comment as the announcement of the marriage. At 5 o'clock this evening the formal announcement was made to the relatives and a few friends who were invited to the Delliker residence. Rev. S. Scollay Moore, of Trinity, read the marriage certificate, and then the party partook of a rather extensive wedding supper. At 6:45 o'clock Dr. and Mrs. Rolla Camden left for New York and will take passage for the Bermuda Islands, where they will spend a long postponed honeymoon.

### COMPANY STORE BURNED.

Montana Coal and Coke Company Sustains Severe Loss.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Feb. 2.—The large store building belonging to the Montana Coal & Coke Company, located at its mines on the F. M. & P. R. R., was burned this morning, shortly after 1 o'clock. The first story was filled with a general merchandise stock, which was a total loss. The second story was occupied as dwellings by G. G. Michael, the manager of the store, and Dr. F. W. Hill, the company's physician. They lost everything, as the fire was burning fiercely when they were awakened. Dr. Hill and his wife were absent, he having been summoned to the bedside of his mother, who lives in Pennsylvania. Mr. Michael, besides losing all his effects, lost considerable money.

As the store building could not be saved the hose was turned onto the coal tipples which stands across the railroad. This was not damaged. The loss will amount to about \$35,000, with about \$20,000 insurance. The fire is supposed to have started in the office, which was at the north end, the brisk wind driving the flames into the main store room.

### CLOSING SALOONS

In Tyler County—Deputies Sheriff's Power Linger into the Streets.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., Feb. 2.—Word was received here late this evening, that a score of deputy sheriffs went to Elk Fork from Middlebourne, this afternoon, and after arresting all the speak-easy proprietors they could find, went into the saloons, threw all the liquors they could find into the street and destroyed it. For a short time it looked as though there might be some trouble there on account of the crowd which gathered, but some of the cooler headed finally got the hot ones to quiet down and neither the officers nor their prisoners were molested.

To-day four of the saloons in this city were closed on injunctions issued by the prosecuting attorney. The places closed are the Brilliant Cafe, Arlington Hotel, Thompson's Hotel and Hollis' place.

### Three Inmate in One Family.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Allen Love, of this county, was brought here to-day a raving maniac, having become insane within the past few days. She is the mother of John Love, the man who killed his wife and father-in-law and shot himself, but recovered two years ago. He escaped from the jail here after a long and sensational flight of his sanity before the circuit court and has not been heard of since. Walter Love, a brother, is in the asylum at Spencer, where the mother will be sent in a few days.

### HUNG A BRIBER.

Cuban Insurgents String up a Spanish Embassy.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., Feb. 1.

—Spanish military operations continue almost paralyzed, the season meet favorable for movement against the insurgents thus being lost. On Friday night the insurgents entered the town of Artemisa, province of Pinar del Rio and plundered several stores. The governor of Pinar del Rio sent Jose Menendez Diaz as an emissary to the insurgent leader Perico Diaz with proposals of peace and surrender.

The insurgents hung him near a railway opening with the governor's letter on his body. Monday night they renewed the attack on Artemisa, but were defeated, leaving two killed. After burning the Consulado plantation in Santa Clara province as already cabled, the insurgents burned immense cane-fields. In the fight at Yogn Affa, in which the guerrillas were involved, the insurgents mangled seven guerrillas and wounded a captain, a lieutenant and five privates seriously. In an engagement near Guines the Spanish lost was a lieutenant, a sergeant and five privates killed and thirteen privates wounded.

### Tortured and Robbed.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 2.—At an early hour last night four masked men entered the residence of Miss Nancy Pix, living south of this city. They commanded her to tell where she kept her money and upon her refusing they bound and gagged her. Unable to stand the torture, she disclosed the hiding place and the robbers secured \$900 in certificates and checks and \$300 in cash. Miss Pix was found to-day with her body badly torn. It is feared that she may not recover. No arrests have been made.

## COMMERCIAL WAR

Threatened Between Germany and United States.

### OUR FRUITS ARE PROHIBITED

By the Prussian Minister of Finance—Alleged Sanitary Grounds Only a Pretext to Start a Game That Two can Play at—Interest Excited in Washington. What Congressmen and Senators Say. Mr. Elkins Favors Fighting Germany With Her Own Retaliatory Weapon.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Prussian minister of finance, Dr. Miguel, issued a decree which goes into effect immediately, prohibiting the importation of every kind of American fresh fruit. The decree has been sent to all the German ports and frontier stations, excepting Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg. The United States embassy was not previously warned and the United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, sent a formal letter to the foreign office to-day, inquiring upon what authority this inhuman step was taken.

The United States consul at Hamburg, Dr. Hugh Piteleur, telegraphs that 16,000 barrels of American apples have been forbidden to be unloaded, and that two trains full of American fruit have also been forbidden to cross the frontier at Emmerich, which is the principal place of entry for American fruit.

On receipt of this news Mr. White sent a second and stronger remonstrance to the foreign office, calling attention to the evident violation of the treaty.

At the foreign office it was learned that the Prussian government prohibits the entry of American fruit on sanitary grounds, claiming that California and other vermin threaten German trees and fruit.

### A MERE PRETEXT.

What California and Other Congressmen See in Germany's Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Berlin cablegram announcing that Germany had closed its ports against American fruits attracted much attention among members of the house of representatives. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, expressed surprise at the step taken, particularly that it should not be preceded with notice to our representative at Berlin. Without discussing the motives of the movement, Mr. Hitt said he was evident Germany based her course on sanitary grounds, which would exclude the idea that the move was of a political and protective character.

Other members of the house foreign committee expressed the view that this was a part of Germany's retaliatory attack toward the United States. Representative Barlow, who represents the Sixth California district, in which is located the fertile San Joaquin valley, one of the great fruit districts of the state, says that so far as California fruiters are concerned, the German decree prohibiting the importation of American fruit is a mere pretext. "California fruits," he said, "are singularly free from vermin or disease of any kind. No doubt exists in my mind that it is purely a retaliatory measure."

"The reason advanced by the German foreign office," said Representative Hillborn, of California, "is the thinnest kind of a pretext. Nowhere in the world is fruit so free from disease as in California, and nowhere is there more care kept to keep it free from parasites and disease of all kinds. We do not even allow fruit to come into the state from other states without inspection."

Other members of the California delegation expressed similar views.

Chairman Dingley looked over the Berlin cable and said:

"This is evidently a device to prohibit the importation of American fruits on alleged sanitary grounds, in line with the similar prohibition of American pork. The importation seems to be prohibited on sanitary grounds in order to avoid the provisions of our commercial treaties with Germany, which give to importers from the United States equal privileges with imports from other countries. There is not the slightest ground for the allegation that California fruits are affected as charged; indeed, the evidence is conclusive that they are especially free from parasites. We have no objection to Germany's putting whatever duty she sees fit on imports of any kind. That is her own business. But when that government undertakes to prohibit the importation of American products on sanitary grounds which do not exist in fact, it violates the spirit of our commercial treaties with that country. The President, under the act of 1890, has authority to meet such discrimination as this."

Representative Tawney and other members of the ways and means committee endorsed Chairman Dingley's views, and said that if Germany took such a course, it was a game in which two could play. It was said, also, that the result would work serious results to German wines, hosiery, shoddy and many other lines of goods brought in great quantities to this country.

Senator Mills, a member of the foreign relations committee, expressed the opinion that Germany's action was the logical sequence of our high tariff system. "I should not like to see American interests suffer," he said, "but we cannot expect anything else under the circumstances."

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, also thought the prohibition one of the results of our tariff system. "They have the power," he said, "and I see nothing we can do to prevent their exercising it."

Senator Elkins said: "We may just as well have it out with Germany now as at any other time. There is no denying that we are in a commercial war, and we should fight it out on the lines they have laid down. I should go back at them on their own terms. I should prohibit the importation of their sugar."

Representative Maguire, of California, late in the afternoon introduced in the house a resolution calling upon the state department for all information and correspondence between this government and Russia relative to the decree forbidding the importation of American fruits.

### Heritors Displeased.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Berlin correspondents of the morning papers are all skeptical as to the alleged reason for the exclusion of American fresh fruit. They doubt that the cause is the alleged bug in a box of apples in South Germany. The exclusion is attributed rather to the Agrarian demand for reprisals against the American tariff. The decision has caused the greatest surprise and considerable dissatisfaction, for American apples are rapidly taken in the German markets by storm, owing to their cheapness and fine quality and the poor countries cannot afford to buy equally fine French and Italian fruit.

## DISGUSTED EDITORS.

British Papers Severely Arraigning the Government for its Back-Down.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The afternoon newspapers to-day comment in the most severe terms upon the alleged withdrawal of Great Britain's demand for the opening of the port of Ta-Lien-Wan. Some of them refuse to credit the report.

The Globe says: "No wonder if the opponents of the ministry regard it as a national humiliation when its supporters are unable to find a reasonable excuse for it. The public was led to believe that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and other cabinet ministers meant what they said, so the ministers have only themselves to thank if they lose prestige at home and abroad through the withdrawal of the Ta-Lien-Wan demand. England, with her vast naval strength and enormous resources, has the game in her own hands if the ministers will only play it with the necessary spirit."

An official statement on the subject, just issued, is as follows:

"No communication can at present be published concerning the Times Ta-Lien-Wan report of the negotiations as a whole. The negotiations thus far are absolutely confidential. Many telegrams from China contain statements not merely going far beyond the government's information, but in some instances are quite at variance with known facts."

The Times Ta-Lien Wan announcement has created much surprise and excitement among politicians and was eagerly discussed at the clubs. The Liberals vigorously denounced the reported backdown of the British government, while the conservative members of the house of commons did not conceal their bitter disappointment. Many declined to credit the report until it should be officially confirmed, and a prominent Conservative, this afternoon, offered a Liberal opponent to pay a substantial sum for public charity if the reported backdown should be confirmed. The Liberals declare it would be a humiliating surrender to Russia and a severe blow to British interests and prestige.

The members of the late cabinet are already communicating with each other with the view of using the matter as a point of attack upon the government during the debate upon the queen's speech upon the reassembling of parliament.

A wave of indignation has swept over the press throughout the country at Lord Salisbury's alleged back-down at Ta-Lien Wan. Conservatives no less than Liberals bewail the supposed retreat from an unassailable position on the ground that Great Britain supported by the United States and Japan, might safely have defied Russia. It is understood that the government is angry with the Times for revealing the position.

## THE GREAT STORM

In Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island—Twenty Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—A score of persons were drowned and two millions lost inflicted by the storm that swept over Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island Monday night and Tuesday morning. Four unidentified bodies lie in the coroner's office in Gloucester. Five more in Lynn, brought over from Little Nahant, where the schooner Charles A. Briggs was wrecked. Twelve unidentified corpses are represented to be at Baker's Island, in Salem harbor. They too, must have manned some of the schooners which were lost in Gloucester harbor. That there are others in the waters of the bay seems almost certain. Wreckage is strewn up and down the coast from Cape Ann to Cape Cod. Thirty schooners were wrecked in Massachusetts bay. On land the loss by the storm seems to have been confined entirely to property.

Twenty-four hours elapsed before direct telegraphic communication was restored between Boston and the rest of the world. The electric car service in this city was restored by noon, but in most of the smaller towns, the trolley lines are still crippled.

The cost of the storm in this city, is estimated as follows:

Boston Elevated Railway Company, \$224,000; city of Boston, \$75,000; Western Union Telegraph Company, \$20,000; Postal Telegraph Company, \$10,000; Long Distance Telephone Company, \$5,000; New England Telephone Company, \$10,000; Electric Light Companies, \$4,000; fire alarm and police services, \$5,000; fire losses due to disabled equipment and defective wires, \$100,000; steam railways, damage to property and loss to income, \$125,000; loss to shipping interests about \$250,000; loss to Boston's business interests at least \$600,000—total, \$1,423,000.

With clearing weather the fleet of storm-bound vessels made preparations to leave port and several got under way to-day. The pilot boat Villavara, reached here to-day, after an awful experience in the storm, during which Captain William Fairfield was seriously injured.

### The Pennsylvania Storm.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—There has been no communication to-day from western towns in the county and Tanersville. The stage from these places has not been in since Monday noon. At these points drifts are as high as a horse's head and it may be a day or two before the traffic is opened. Reports to-night from Cresco and other points along the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, are favorable. There is also an improvement along the Delaware Valley. The thermometer this morning registered two degrees below zero. It was the coldest day this winter.

### Boston's Loss by the Storm.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The financial loss caused by the great storm which swept down on the greater part of New England Monday night and yesterday, will amount to more than was at first thought. In this city alone it is estimated that the loss will amount to over \$1,000,000. Up to 11 o'clock to-day the city had not established a connection by telegraph with the rest of the country. A single telephone wire to Worcester is the only means of communicating with the rest of the country. West of Worcester the wires were not badly damaged by the storm.

### Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Naples.

QUEENSTOWN—Majestic, from New York for Liverpool.

### Weather Forecast for To-Day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, continued cold weather; high northwestern winds, diminishing.

### Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. S. Key, draught, Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows